FIRST U.S. MEN **CROSS THE RHINE**

Yanks Jostled at Coblenz and Greeted With Sneers and Laughter.

BIG FORTRESS IS ENTERED

Americans Take Over Ehrenbreitstein; People Expect Easier Time Than With the British or French.

Cohlenz, Dec. 16 .- Sentries of the American and German armies face each other across the Rhine. From Andernach, below Coblenz, northward to the British line, American forces hold the west bank of the stream South of Coblenz advanced elements of the American army have reached the

The First and Third divisions have been designated to occupy the advanced positions along the 30-kilome ter are east of Coblenz, constituting the bridgehead stipulated in the arm-The Thirty-second, Ninetieth, Fourth and Forty-second will occupy ns in support of the advanced

The First, Third and Fourth divi

dons are of the regular army. The Thirty-second is made up of lational Guard regiments from Michigan and Wisconsin; Texas and Okia na National army men make up the leth, while the Forty-second is Rainbow division, composed of ional Guard regiments from Lousiana, Pentisylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Georgia, Ohio, Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennesse, Oklahoma, District of Columbia.

Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon. sary to expedite the crossing.

A bottle thrown from a window by m the only overt act of hostility re- trin had 18 in the Mediterranean. ed since the Americans have en-There has developed. part of the people, reflecting their viction that the Americans are go.

It oprotect from invasion, out also to pital.

Then both robbers made a dash for the street and shot a detective in the chased by Arthur Brisbane.

Carried Lester said that ing to deal with them much more dell- country never has been and probably arm on their way out.

upied by a battalion which have been inadequate in event of se- 12 battle cruisers. tious trouble. German officers are here freating with the American an navy, including 19 dreadnaughts, when rous in the streets, which seems to self the strentgh of an invader's hand eason to believe that the Americans are not of a resentful nature.

Instead of cringing, or even showing deep regret, the population adopted an Admiral Badger said. attitude that found expression in jostling American soldiers on the streets and in sneers and laughs, which were only vaguely concenled.

It is estimated that there are sufficient foodstuffs in this district to last all February, after which assistance will be imperative.

PUT BACK PASSENGER TRAINS

Director General McAdoo Announces Rail Service Will Be Restored

Washington, Dec. 12.—Restoration f normal passenger service has now een undertaken by the railroad adn, said Director General McAdoo in a statement addressed to the American people withdrawing his 000 bushels last year. plea made last January for curtail-

Swiss Regulars Can Be Demobilized. 000,000 bushels last year. Outs yield er chemical plants, was announced by inter, C. Decoppet, in the Swiss par- a little below last year's figure. Rye hament, declared that there are now crop is 89,103,000 bushels, compared sufficient volunteers for the frontier with 56,000,000 bushels last year, guards and that therefore the regular while the barley crop of 256,375,000 troops can be demobilized. The vol- bushels compares with 208,000,000 are being brought up the Seine river unteers are receiving 81/2 francs a day, bushels last year.

Deserter Gets Forty Years. Camp Dix. N. J., Dec. 14.—Private fendore Curson of Philadelphia, who deserted and when recaptured refused is advocated by Rear Admiral Kemp to put on a uniform, was sentenced by in a letter to the Times. He was constmustial to 40 years' imprisonment at hard labor at Fort Jay, N. Y.

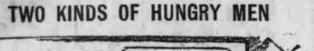
1. W. W. Causes Cuban Strike. Washington, Dec. 14.-Information reaching the state department indiented that the general strike called in Cuba is a result of L. W. W. and enemy propagands. The report said order was being maintained.

Plez Succeeds Schwab. Washington, Dec. 13.-Charles Plex. vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation, is to ling of the American commission for succeed Charles M. Schwab as direct he repatriation of war prisoners artor general of the corporation, it was rived in Berlin last night. They had wald at headquarters here.

Selgian Troops Move Toward Rhine. landon, Dec. 13. - Belgian advanced infantry marching toward the Rhine, has reached the line, Vire- demic is by no means ended and that sen-Dulken, southwest of Crefeld, all possible precautions against the was much as usual and no hampering design, asked the president of the Par-Light elements are at Kempenmillian, porthwest of Crefeld.

Fach Gives Foe More Time. Amsterdam, Dec. 12.-The Lokal Anseiger of Berlin says It learns from ans agreed to postpone the date for that it is controlled by five leading with Berlin the question of the release nounced their intention to transform the surrender of all German locomotives until February 1.

Chile Rejects U. S. Offer. tenos Alres, Dec. 12 .- The reply of to mediate in the controversy between -nu new spagners as a refusal to accept





WILL POLICE THE SEAS TWO SLAIN BY BANDITS

SHOT TO DEATH.

\$13,000-Two Wounded in \$25,000

Robbery in Milwaukee.

oughly familiar with the plant.

SMYRNANS TELL OF SLAVERY

Thousands of Turkey's Victims Re-

Young Girls Sold.

Smyrna, Dec. 16 .- Several thousand

former inhabitants of Symrna and of

near-by localities have arrived in

19 War Projects Abandoned.

U. S. Motorboats to Patrol Rhine.

Hall Ship With 1,064 Yanks.

Yanks May Occupy Berlin.

Find Missing Mine Sweeper.

Snult Ste. Marle, Ont., Dec. 13 .-

One of the French mine sweepers re-

Easy With Coblenz.

Amsterdam, Dec. 13.-The comman-

Brazil Seeks War Prisoners.

Yanks to Run Train.

capital of Slavonia, will leave Thurs-

Laibach, Austria, Dec. 12.—The first

Washington, Dec. 12.-At the re-

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.-The German

New York, Dec. 16.-The American

from Havre, on the coast,

returning soldiers.

the capital.

can forces.

diers.

ing from the inland districts

turn Home in Pitiful Condition-

U. S. AND BRITISH NAVIEC HAVE OFFICERS OF BROOKLYN BANK Captain Lester testified. BIG TASK.

Admiral Badger Urges Appropriations Be Allowed to Make American Fleet Big as Any.

Washington, Dec. 14.-Appropriations to provide a navy for the United States by 1925 as large as that of any killed by two highwaymen, who es-The Thirty-second, and perhaps the fore the house naval committee. He volvers. Across the river from Coblenz, in Badger told the committee, quoting re- while his companion covered other per- Schrader as Viereck's agent. the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, there ports from Admiral Sims. He said sons in the bank. as been a small force of Germans, that the Germans had built 331 subma-American force entered the fortress ter fleet comprised only 35 craft, ten was shot through the heart. His slay- fice, September 9, 1914, saying: turing the day, following a request to of which were obsolete. On August 1 er then took his turn at "covering" "Chicago Tribune friendly paper." that effect from the German authori- last, Admiral Badger said, the Ger the crowd, while his companion ran

Had the United States been fighted Coblens. The incident was re- ing alone in the present war, the ad-

Admiral Badger said the general of the International Harvester com-

program, as recommended by Secrearrived on Sunday, and which served tary Daniels, a six-year, providing for only as a guard, which probably would the construction of 12 buttleships and Germany had 56 capital ships in her

thorities and discharged soldiers, still the war began, and had seven other vearing their uniforms, are still nu- dreadnaughts under construction, Admiral Badger said. He added that he offer to the civilians who have not yet believed work on the seven was discontinued and material was used for submarine construction.

The German gun that shelled Paris was a "15-inch or one reduced to nine,"

CORN YIELD TAKES A DROP Reported About 300,000,000 Bushels

Under Estimate by Department

of Agriculture. Washington, Dec. 13 .- Final report on the grain production of the United they had been deported by the Turk States was issued by the department ish authorities. Their condition is pitiof agriculture. Figures on the corn ful. It is asserted that about half yield proved a disappointment and the people deported died of bad treatthan popular estimates by private ex- that the women were subjected to bruperts. The wheat yield was fully up tal treatment and that young girls to earlier expectations and over 250, were sold as slaves to Turkish nobles.

Corn is given at 2,582,514,000 bush- and Turks when the deported people els and compares with over 3,000,000,- arrived here. The winter wheat crop is placed at 558,430,000 bushels and that of spring wheat at 358,651,000 bushels, or a total of 917,-100,000 bushels, compared with 650. cluding a number of nitrate and oth-Berne, Dec. 13.—The military min- is placed at 1,538,359,000 bushels, or the war department.

May Occupy Ruse Cities. London, Dec. 16 .- Allied occupation of Petrograd, Kronstadt and Moscow senior British naval officer in northern Russian waters until November.

800,000 Tons of Shipping Back. Washington, Dec. 16.-Ships with aggregate carrying capacity of 800,000 turned over by the army quartermaster department to the shipping board Scheidemann declared in a speech at The president and all men bared their for return to trade routes.

Berlin, Dec. 14.-General Harries nd Lieutenants Gaillard and Schela 25-hour ride from Spa.

Warns of "Flu" Renewal. Washington, Dec. 14.-Warning to the country that the influenza epi-Surgeon General Blue.

Ask Packing Regulation. Washington, Dec. 12.-Regulation of the ment-packing industry, in view of quest of the Brazilian government, the of the Krupp munition works, accord apetent sources that Marshal Foch the federal trade commission's charges United States has taken up formally ing to the Cologne Gazette, have an packers, was proposed in a bill intro- of Brazilian prisoners of war in Ger- the plant into a factory devoted to duced by Chairman Sims of the house. many.

What U. S. Ships Did. Washington, Dec. 12 .- Of the 2.079. Chile to the offer of President Wilson | 880 men taken over the statistics show 461/4 per cent were carried in Ameri-* Mile and Peru is looked upon by Chil. can ships, 481/4 in British and the bal- day. The train will be under the con- to Germany until an order for the disance in French and Italian vessels, actival and auspices of the American sol- solution of the soldiers and workers cording to official figures.

United States in 1914.

TO START WAR

ntention of Kalser to Begin Conflict Told in Berlin at a Conference Held July 10, 1914, Committee is informed.

Washington, Dec. 14.-The German government July 10, 1914, informed about 130 German civilian employees at a conference in Berlin that a world war would be started soon, Capt. G. B. Lester of the army intelligence service testified before the senate committee Investigating German and brewers' propaganda. These employees then were dispatched to all parts of the world, 31 coming to the United States to stimulate pau-German propaganda. Captain Lester declared. He said his information came from an unnamed in-

formant, now interned in this country. Between 200,000 and 300,000 perons of pro-German sympathies, including many Americans, volunteered before the United States entered the war to obtain information of all kinds for the German esplonage system in this country, reporting to local Ger- to it was a card upon which was writman consuls and propaganda agents,

The German propagandists landed in the United States in August, 1914. Liberty." Highwaymen Escape in Auto With on the same boat with Dr. F. H. Albert, known as the paymaster of the enemy propaganda system in this country, and immediately formed the New York, Dec. 14.-Two officers of nucleus for German propaganda.

the East Brooklyn Savings bank were J. J. Dickinson of Washington, a former captain in the U. S. A., Captain country was urged by Admiral Badger caped in a taxicab with \$13,000 after Lester told the committee, acted as a of the general board of the navy be- holding a crowd at bay with their re- secret agent for George Sylvester Viereck, Dr. Karl F. Feuhr and Dr. H. Sinetleth, will cross at Coblenz, and declared the United States and Eng- The robbers chose the busiest time F. Albert and obtained employment by the others wil use the bridges north land together could police the sens. of the day for their purpose. Enter- them in 1915 on his statement that he and south of the city. Arrangements One hundred and fifty German and ing as if to make a deposit, one ad- had access "to the back door of the have been made to use tugs if neces. seven Austrian submarines were sunk vanced to the paying teller's window White House." The witness said Dickin the war prior to August, Admiral and thrust a revolver through the bars, inson succeeded a man named F. D.

Captain Lester also read a telegram When Daniel C. Peal, the teller, sent from the German embassy in but it has been withdrawn and an rines and that the Austrian underwa- failed to "come across" as ordered, he Washington to the German foreign of-

Captain Lester told the senate body mans had 119 submarines operating in to another window, forced a clerk to that Marshall Kelly, who was an emthe Atlantic and 28 in the Mediter- retreat to the rear of his cage, and ployee of William Randolph Hearst was woman at an American soldier has raneau, while at the same time Austhen crawled through the small open-sent to Baltimore, Md., in 1915 as a representative of Doctor Albert and From that cage he hastened to the Doctor Dernberg to negotiate for the one where the murdered teller lay. He purchase of the Baltimore Sun, but the arded as being so trivial that it was miral said, its lack of ships would thrust rolls of bills into a linen bag, mission was unsuccessful. Later, he eft to the local police to deal with have been serious and perhaps fatal, and when Henry V. Coons, assistant said, Kelly went to Chicago, where he because it has been learned that the treasurer of the bank, ran forward, he, became identified with the Herald-Exwer, within the inst 24 hours an navy must be strong enough not only too, was shot. He died later at a hos- aminer, and in 1918 was sent to Milwaukee, Wis., to take charge of the Then both robbers made a dash for Evening Wiscensin, recently pur-

Captain Lester said that as a result cately than have the French or Brit- never will be again, as well prepared Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 14.—Bandits of a request by President Wilson at a dolph Hearst, changes were made in The position of the Americans is board had recommended, before the pany's local plant, and his guard, Jo- the film play "Patria," produced early lightly peculiar. Coblenz was infor- armistice, instead of the three-year seph Grunewald, and escaped with the in 1917, picturing Japan and Mexico entire pay roll of the night crew, \$25. in an alliance against the United Neither man is seriously wounded. one bearing earmarks of German prop-Grunewald being given a scalp wound aganda.

President Wilson saw the play in and temporarily dazed, while Riedel's thumb was injured. Riedel fired one Washington early in 1917, Captain Les- Henry White, Republican member of ter stated, and subsequently asked Mr. shot to give the alarm after the rob-Hearst to have it modified. As a result Japanese names were changed to The police are convinced that the robbery was committed by men thorand Mexicans were made the villains, although these Mexicans still wore

Japanese uniforms. The play was suppressed in Canada. he added, where it was considered a piece of pro-German propaganda.

2,600 CAPTIVE YANKS FREED

Leave Camp Rastatt in Germany for Switzerland-Others by Way of Holland.

Smyrna during the last few days, comdred American prisoners of war interned at Camp Rastatt left there for Switzerland. Two hundred other were about 300,000,000 bushels less ment or from lack of food. It is said Americans who have been scattered in various camps in Germany are leaving by way of Holland and Denmark. It Is expected that the last of the Ameri-200,000 bushels in excess of last year's There were violent demonstrations cans will be out of German camps throughout Smyrna against Germans by the middle of this week.

ASKS MARSHALL TO PRESIDE

Vice President Takes Chair at the Washington, Dec. 12.-Abandonment Cabinet Meeting-First Time of 19 war construction projects, inin History.

Washington, Dec. 12 .- Vice President Marshall took the chair when the cabinet assembled Tuesday, explaining as he did so, that he was acting out of Paris, Dec. 13.-American built mo- deference to the desire of the presitorboats will patrol the Rhine. They dent. So far as anyone here knows a eten provident never before has presided at a cabinet meeting.

Owes \$2,000,000, Arrested. Paris, Dec. 16 .- M. Victoire, transport De Kalb, bringing 1,020 men French banker, has been arrested here, and 44 officers of General Pershing's according to the police, while prepararmy from France, arrived here. A ing to fiee to Argentina with \$3,000.

revenue cutter went out to meet the His liabilities are said to total \$2. 000,000. Over Grave of Lusitania. Brest, Dec. 16 .- A thrilling momen government will ask the allied armies aboard the U. S. S. George Washingtons have been designated to be to occupy Berlin in case the bolshevik ton was when the vessel passed over movement continues to grow, Philip the spot where the Lusitania sank.

Address in Gold Box. London, Dec. 14 .- The corporation of the city of London passed a resoluported lost in a storm a week ago was tion inviting President Wilson to acseen in Richardson's buy by officers cept an address of welcome in a gold of the Midland Prince, which has are box and asking him to a luncheon at

the Guild hall.

Drops German Police Uniforms. Paris, Dec. 14.—The municipality of der of the American forces in Cohlenz Colmar, Alsace-Lorraine, anxious to has announced that public life there rid its police of uniforms of German disease should be taken was issued by measures will be taken by the Ameri- is municipal council for uniforms for 40 men.

> Krupps to Be Peace Plant. Amsterdam, Dec. 13.-The director the arts of peace.

Copenhagen, Dec. 13 .- According t direct train from Geneva to Liubliana, reports from Berlin, the entente gov ernments will refuse to send foodstuff council is made.

WILSON HOMAGE PAID LAFAYETTE

Big Spy Squad Was Sent to the President Places Wreath on Tomb of Hero.

GERMAN SPY IS CAPTURED PROOF IS GIVEN TO SENATE

> Hun Suspected of Being Secret Agent Is Caught Near Wilson's Paris Home-Given Another Great Ovation, Last Formal One.

Paris, Dec. 16 .- A German suspected of being a spy was arrested in the neighborhood of President Wilson's Paris residence.

Wilson left the Murat residence at ten o'clock Sunday morning to attend services at the American Presbyterian church in the Rue de Berl. When they left the residence drums were beaten and a detachment of republican guards presented arms. Crowds in the streets cheered the president on his way to church.

Paris, Dec. 16.-President and Mrs.

Visits Lafayette's Tomb. After his return from church the president rested for a few minutes and then went to the Picpus cemetery, in the southeastern section of Paris, to visit the tomb of Lafayette. President Wilson placed a wreath upon the tomb of Lafayette. Attached ten:

"To the Memory of the Great Lafayette From a a Fellow-Servant of

President Wilson at three o'clock in the afternoon left the Murat residence to call on President and Madame Poincare at the Palace of the Elysee. Later the president had a confer ence with Premier Clemenceau and Colonel House, after which he went to afternoon services in an Episcopal-

ian church. Reception Unsurpassed in Paris. Today's reception for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the historic city hall of Paris surpassed in splendor even Saturday's welcome of the American executive. The reception, unsurpassed in the history of the capital, was the last formal function tendered the president on the occasion of his arrival.

The streets were filled all day long by tremendous crowds, hundreds of thousands scrambling to get a glimpse of the president and Mrs. Wilson, In front of the Hotel Crillon, where the American peace delegates are quartered, thousands waited throughout the day watching Secretary of State Lansing and his confreres pass

in and out. The evening papers publish detailed accounts of President Wilson's movements, two special articles dealing exclusively with the "Wilson smile." Premier Clemenceau is quoted as

saying: "Paris never saw such a demonstrawith the people north and south to build a powerful fleet as at present. shot and robbed Louis Riedel, cashier personal interview with William Ranequalled anywhere.

Wilson Scouts Story. All officialdom here is deeply impressed with the influence President States. The witness cited this film as Wilson is plainly having on the rank and file of the French people. His fellow delegates to the peace conference are freely commenting on this.

the peace mission, said Sunday: "I know my French, and love them. Yet even I am surprised at the depth Mexican names, said Captain Lester, and warmth of the affection publicly displayed toward Mr. Wilson. It is an excellent omen."

The president's plans are for the moment rather haplingard, owing to the fallure of the British and Italian premiers to reach Paris in time for his arrival here. However, Mr. Wifson is determined to utilize all his available time in taking part in getting together meetings. He is confident the sessions to be held within the next seven days will result in a

common understanding. Despite assertions that Great Britain and France are aligned against the United States, the president refuses absolutely to believe any such

thing. Mr. Wilson is known to be confident Premier Clemenceau is keenly sensing public opinion and that the French prime minister will not be a party to any measure which would interfere with the cordial relations of all the ullies.

JAMES PERSHING IN WARNING Any Generosity to Germans Would Be Misconstrued, Says General's

Brother.

Chicago, Dec. 16,-"I believe the president was right in going to the peace conference," said James Pershing, brother of Gen. John J. Pershing. at a meeting of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery auxiliary

"Germany must be made to pay," continued the speaker. "Any show of generosity toward her would be taken as a sign of weakness. I want to see every German newspaper in America confiscated and every German text book burned."

Jap Red Cross Decorates T. R. Tokyo, Dec. 16.-Former President Roosevelt has been elected an honorary member of the Japanese Red Cross and, with the special approval of the emperor, will receive a Red Cross decpration.

Did You Ever Do This? Visitors or strangers coming into an office are often embarrassed by the discourtesy of office employees who ignore their presence or wait for some one else to inquire the visitor's errand Any employee who imppens to be near when a stranger enters should address him courteously and ask if he can take a message or be of assistance. The visitor's impression of the employer often is affected by the attitude of the employee.—Biddy Bye.

> Necessity is the priceless spur. Principle of Turbine.

the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually porizontally rotating wheels on a vertical shaft. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into reaction turbines, impulse turbines and ombined reaction and impulse wheels, which include the best modern type of turbines. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work against "rushing to resume the pursuch a change of heart as to be worthy posed aims of some of them. while passing through the wheel.



1-View of Treves, headquarters of the American army of occupation in Germany. 2-Five hundred French veterans in San Francisco on their way from the European battle front to Siberia, given flowers and cigarettes by Red Cross workers. 3-One of the hundreds of improvised schoolbouses erected in northern France by the American Red Cross.

Great Britain and Mr. Wilson Likely to Agree as to the "Freedom of Seas."

ENGLAND'S POSITION STATED

Allies Will Demand That Germany Pay Their War Bill of \$120,000,000,000 -Conditions in Land of Huns Still Are Chaotic-President Reaches France.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. There are indications in the dispatches from Europe that the biggest | ficulty. Doctor Liebknecht and his problems of the peace conference may Spartacus group have been badly be scived more easily and amicably than had been feared. The greatest of these, possibly, is the matter of the "freedom of the seas," The Germans resulted only in a series of rather and certain others had been hoping bloody riots in Berlin and some other that this rather nebulous question cities. There are other elements, would be the cause of trouble be- however, that enter into the complitween America and Great Britain, and cated situation, notably the Prussian there is no doubt that the British Guard and other still intact bodies of have been preparing to contend firmly that they must not give up the weapon that really saved the world from the when they return from the front. Buns and that is so necessary to the This, in the opinion of some Germans, safety of their widespread empire, portends a counter-revolution, pre-Their public men, from Lloyd George down, all have said this frankly with- monarchy; and a nucleus for such a out waiting for President Wilson to movement has been provided by Prince define publicly just what he means by Henry of Prussia, brother of the forthe phrase "freedom, of the seas." mer kaiser, who has proclaimed the London now professes to have assur- establishment of a royalist party in ance that the differences between Mr. | Germany. For the present the Prus-Wilson and the British in this matter

will not be difficult of adjustment. Str Frederick E. Smith, attorney general, expressed succinctly Britain's attitude when he said: "I am not take part in a conference on Decemsure that Great Britain will not have to say to the allies at the peace conference: 'We shall be quite satisfied with such a definition of freedom of the seas as will enable the British navy in the unfortunate event of future wars to do exactly what the British navy, aided by the American navy, has been doing for the last eighteen

months." The premier himself, addressing a meeting at Bristol, said emphatically: 'Wherever the request comes from, we are not going to give up the protection of the navy, so far as Great Britain is concerned."

It is to be regretted that some voices are being raised in England as well as in America in favor of a "soft peace," for fear the German people will be resentful! On this question Lloyd George again may be quoted. Relterating his declaration that Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity, he said the war bill of the allies against the Huns is \$120,000,-000,000. The whole wealth of Germany, as estimated before the war, would fall short of this sum by be- welcome he received from the civil tween twenty and forty-five billions. However, the premier says the allies propose to exact the entire cost of the war from Germany, that it can be last only 48 hours, after which he exe and in such a way that it will do no More harm to the country that recaves it than to the country that pays ic and that the demands of the alties must come in front of the German national war debt. A British commission already has reported on Ger-

many's capacity to pay. Belgium, France and the other victorious nations of Europe, it may be assumed, are no less determined than is Great Britain to compel Germany to stand the full cost of the fearful conflict she started. It is likely France will occupy the German lands west of the Rhine until payment has been made.

Belgium probably will come out of the war greater in territory than when she went in. She intends to ask the restoration of the parts of the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg which went to Germany and Holland by the international treaty of 1839, and hiso to ask that the Dutch return the land which includes the lower

CHANCE TO STUDY IN FRANCE American Army of Occupation Is Offered All the Country's Education-

al Resources and Facilities. can soldiers. Secretary Baker has not Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of Franco-American affairs, has cabled | yet replied to the offer. Secretary Baker from Paris offering to place the educational resources and facilities of the French government at the disposal of American soldiers in the army of occupation and of those French universities, and other established own specialty and have charge of who will be delayed in returning home

WOULD NOT TRUST GERMANY | suits of peace" before the end of the | of our friendship."

A turbine is a water wheel driven by French High Commissioner Warns the United States to Beware of Duplicity of Huns.

dicated, "kultur still wants to reign," Edward de Billy, French high commissioner in the United States, declared in an address before the South-

Holland, and is getting ready his de- regent of the state of Jugo-Slavia. fense in case Wilhelmina's government does give him up. The Dutch premier declares the former emperor is entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland, and is not interned, since he went there as a private citizen after renouncing his throne, and that his return to Germany cannot be legally demanded. In taking this position, he asserts, Holland is not unneutral but is obesrving the law and treaties. An unconfirmed report came across that William attempted suicide, and other stories have him quite ill.

--Premier Ebert, who may not become the first president of the German republic, appears to be gaining the upper hand, though slowly and with difworsted in several elections for members of the soldiers and workmen's council, and his advertised revolution troops that refuse to disarm and join wholeheartedly with the socialists sumably for the restoration of the sian Guard is supporting Ebert.

The executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council invited Russian bolshevists to Berlin to ber 16, but the cabinet has asked the Russian government not to send these delegates; because of the "present situation in Germany." The cabinet was much disturbed by the rash boasting of Joffe, bolshevist ambassador to Germany, that several of the ministers were actively seconding his plan to introduce Russian methods into Germany.

The anxiety of the German people is greatly increased by the belief that the allies will not conclude a peace until a stable form of government is established, and that their chances of getting food from their conquerors are very slim while disorder rules in their land. In order to give the Ebert government a parliamentary basis the reichstag probably will be convened soon. Incidentally, Ebert has got rid of Doctor Solf, who has resigned as minister of fereign affairs.

President Wilson was vociferously welcomed when he landed at Brest Friday. His journey to Paris was a triumphal progress, and at the capital he was wildly acclaimed. The and military chiefs of France was most flattering. It was announced that his "official" visit in Paris would would settle down to the serious business that has taken him overseas. The French socialists are taking every advantage of Mr. Wilson's presence in France, and among those who greeted him was a large delegation of the socialist members of the chamber of deputies. The French general labor federation has caused meetings of workmen to be held throughout the

country to adopt resolutions offering President Wilson their help "to bring about a triumph for his conception of a people's peace." It is announced that the president will visit the devastated parts of Belgium and France and also that he will go to Italy. He has, however, scornfully declined in advance any invita-

tions to visit Germany. --Unless Italy tones down her course on the east coast of the Adriatic the Jugo-Slavs are going to have serious complaints to lay before the confer-

Special opportunities would be given

army and an opportunity to learn

In outlining the scheme, M. Tardieu

transportation.

war is proclaimed.

invasion, he said.

sald:

While the allied nations, generally | Jugo-Slav republic which hopes for agreeing that the former kaiser and international recognition, and in Catfellow conspirators must be taro, Dalmatia, an armed conflict, it brought to trial for their crimes, are is said, was averted only by the active discussing ways and means of bring- intervention of the commander of the ing this about, William Hohenzollern American contingent there. Prince is preparing to resist extradition from | Alexander of Serbia has been made --Conditions in Vienna and in German Austria generally are growing

desperate. Food and coal are almost exhausted and the former soldlers, who are said to possess 100,000 rifles and many machine guns, have declared that unless food arrives speedfly they will be at liberty to find it where they can. The Czechs could send the Austrians food and fuel, but will not do so until the latter agree to the Czech claims for certain Austro-German territory. The Vienna authorities are praying for the arrival of allied troops, preferably Americans, to check the rising disorder and bolshevism.

Bolshevik power in Russia is gradually dwindling, but there is little else in that country to encourage the allies. Admiral Kolchak, who was made dictator at Omsk, is disposed to co-operate with the allied forces, but their governments have not recognized him. The Russians and the Czechs do not know what the American and Japanese policies are-they are not alone in that-and the latter are reported to be hard pressed by their enemies in some quarters. Meanwhile. according to Stockholm advices, a new government for Russia is being formed in that city under the leader ship of former Premier Trepoff, Prince Volkonsky, Baron Taube and Senator Jassiadko. It is alleged this government will be supported by the entente and will carry on matters of state in Stockholm until the bolsheviki are finally crushed. In southern Russia Grand Duke Nicholaievitch, former commander in chief of the Russian armies, is in command of a formidable force of Cossacks. What his intentions are is not stated. The bolsheviki In the Volga region continue to attack the Russo-allied forces, without success. What is doing in Siberia, if anything, is concealed by the Japanese censorship.

Advocates of leniency toward the Germans will find little support for their arguments in the reports that come from the allied armies of occupation. While the Germans in the occupied territory are giving their conquerors little trouble, they maintain their haughty and even insolent demennor, and unbend only for the purpose of getting trade benefits. There is not the slightest trace of repentance for the crimes of their former government and their armies and east of the Rhine those armies are being received as unconquered heroes and hailed as the chief support of the new state.

The American commanders have chosen not to interfere with the civil life of the inhabitants of the occunied cities more than is absolutely necessary. But in the regions occu pled by the French and British strict regulations are enforced. When the Huns wall, they are reminded that these are almost copied from the mildest of the regulations imposed on the French and Belgians by the Germans. The German armistice delegates asked that they be permitted to maintain communication with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the allies, but Marshal Foch told them it was necessary to maintain the

blockade of Germany as provided by

the armistice. It appeared likely last

week that the armistice would be ex-Director General McAdoo, expressing, he says, not only his own opinion but that of President Wilson as well, recommends that congress adopt tegislation extending the period of government control of railroads to January 1, 1924. He says the prosperity of the nation depends largely on the efficiency of railroads; that to continue government operation under peace is declared, the limit set by the unless congress takes the action rec-

present conditions for 21 months after present law, is impossible, and that ence of the allies. A considerable ommended the roads must be returned part of the territory the Italians have to private ownership at the earliest occupied there is claimed by the new possible moment.

law. Ecole de Benux Arts, the technical schools, commercial and agricul-American college students with the tural schools in Paris and in the provinces would be thrown open to them French would be afforded all Ameri- with all their resources for study;

laboratories, collections, libraries, etc. "Along with American students, officers as well as privates, every French university would admit at least one "American college men would be giv- | American professor who would lecture en access as freely as possible to the in English on subjects concerning his lishments for higher education; facul- American military students."

The motive behind the Teuton ca-The German delegates signed the pitulation, he asserted, was the hope, armistice agreement, which they "re- which leading newspapers have opengarded as another scrap of paper." ly expressed, of being able to accomand for whose amendment they had plish through negotiation what they Though the German emperor has ab- already begun a campaign of propa- could not win through fighting-n diganda, to save their territory from vision in allied unity. Their methods were already discernible, he said in As to Germany and her associated their appeals to the victors for miripowers, he advocated that they be gation of the armistice terms, and in ern Commercial congress at Baltimore. denied "our friendship and trade rela- their attempts to excite suspicion He warned the American public tions until they have given proof of among the allies concerning the sup-